

ASMAYEV, I.G.; YUNOSHEV, V.K.

Formation of the color of tobacco leaves during drying. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.1:59-64 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra tekhnologii tabaka.

(Tobacco-Drying) (Phenols)

YUDOSHEV, V.K.

Formation of color in tobacco leaves. Trudy KIPP no.19:7-22 '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii tabaka Krasnodarskogo instituta pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Tobacco)

YUNOSHEV, V.K.

Effect of polyphenols on changes in the color of tobacco. Trudy KIPP
no.19:23-39 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii tabaka Krasnodarskogo instituta pishchevoy promy-
shlennosti. (Phenols) (Tobacco)

YUNOSHEV, V.K.

Quantitative changes of oxidized polyphenols in the process
of the fermentation of tobacco. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch.
tekhn. no.2:79-84 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Krasnedarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii tabaka.

(Tobacco—Analysys and chemistry)
(Phenols)

YUNOSHEV, V.K.

Development of oxidation processes during the fermentation of
tobacco, Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh,no.5:91-96 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

I. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra
organicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Tobacco) (Fermentation)

YUNOSHEV, V.K.

Quantitative changes of chlorogenic and caffeic acids in the fer-
mentation of tobacco. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: pishch. tekhn.
no. 4:44-50 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Chlorogenic acid) (Caffeic acids) (Tobacco--Analysis and Chemistry)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963120018-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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YUNOSHEVA, I. I.

KRAVETS, N.P.; YUNOSHEVA, T.I., zaveduyushchiy stantsiyey.

Effect of oxygen upon gastric secretion, morphological blood composition, blood pressure, respiration, and pulse. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:257-260 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Stanielavskaya oblastnaya protivomulyariynaya stantsiya.
(Oxygen--Physiological effect) (Stomach--Secretions) (Blood)

YUNOSOV, F.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Theoretical investigation of the process of line printing.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.3:61-70 '65. (MASHINOSTR.)

1. Kazanskiy aviatcionnyy institut.

YUGANSON, E.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUNOSOV, R.O., inzh.

Submerged-melt build-up welding of the beaters of impact mills in the
Estonian Power System. Elek. sta. 34 no.11:20-23 N '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

YUNOSOVA, A. N.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.

R-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70666

Author : Yunosova, A.N.

Inst :

Title : The Influence of Vitamin C and B₁ on the Functional State of Extracardial Nerves of Dog Hearts, After Thyroid Extirpation.

Orig Pub : Introductory report. Sb. nauch. rabot Kasansk, med. in-ta, 1957, vyp., 1, 105-110

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 125 -

YUNOV, A.Yu.

Tectonic structure of the northwestern part of the southern
Caspian Depression. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no. 6:565-569
'60, (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavлено
академиком AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.-A.Kashkayem.
(Caspian Depression--Geology, Structural)

YUNOV, A.Yu.

Tectonic pattern of the northern part of the southern Caspian
Lowland and its oil and gas potentials. Trudy MINKHIGP no.27:160-
167 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Caspian Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Caspian Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

Author: [unclear]

YUNOV, A. Yu., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Tectonics of the Southern Caspian Depression's margin and its oil- and gas-bearing capacity." Mos, 1961. (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geol and Min. of Combust. Minerals) (KL, 8-61, 235)

- 121 -

SOLOV'YEV, V.F.; MAYEV, Ye.G.; YUNOV, A.Yu.

Manifestations of mud volcanism in the deep section of the southern Caspian. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1163-1166 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Scherbakovym.
(Caspian Sea--Mud volcanoes)

LUCHITSKIY, I.V., red.; BOGOLEPOV, K.V., red.; KOSYGIN, Yu.A.,
red.; MUSATOV, D.I., red.; SHLYKOVA, O.P., red.; YUNOV,
A.Yu., red.; BUSHUYEVA, V.M., red.; VYALYKH, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Tectonics of Siberia] Tektonika Sibiri. Novosibirsk.
Vol.2. [Tectonics of Krasnoyarsk Territory] Tektonika
Krasnoyarskogo kraia. 1963. 385 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye.

YUNOV, A.Yu.

Role of the South Aldan re-entering angle and the ancient fault related to it in the development of structures in the SE the eastern part of the Siberian Platform. Geol. i geofiz. no.12:123-127 '64.

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirekogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963120018-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963120018-0

YUNOVICH, A.E.

57-8-10/36

AUTHOR

Yunovich A.E.

TITLE

On Determination of Relaxation Times of Surface States in Germanium.
(Ob opredelenii vremen relaksatsii poverkhnostnykh sostoyaniy v
germanii - Russian)

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal Tekhn.Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 8, pp 1707-1712 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

A method for the investigation 1) of the influence of external electric fields on the electric conductivity of semiconductors, and 2) of the dependence of this effect on the frequency, is described. This method is based on the measurement of the constant voltage component at the sample which develops under the influence of the electric transverse field with the same frequency as that with a.c. flowing through the sample. The results of measurement of the field effect within the frequency range of $4 \cdot 10^2$ - $8 \cdot 10^4$ Hz at n Germanium samples prove the great dependence of the relaxation time on the surrounding atmosphere in the case of surface states. The influence of the atmosphere on the magnitude as well as on the sign of the field effect at low frequencies can be explained by the different distortion of the energetic zones on the surface in consequence of adsorption. A moist atmosphere corresponds to the electronic conductivity on the surface, while the conductivity of the atmosphere with dry oxygen is put in relation with hole-conductivity.
(2 illustrations and 4 Slavic references)

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On Determination of Relaxation Times of Surface States 57-8-10/36

ASSOCIATION Moscow State University, Department of Physics.
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)
SUBMITTED April 8, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

YUNOVICH, A. E.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the surface states in germanium". Moscow, 1958. 9 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov), 110 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 121)

24(3)

AUTHORS:

Yunovich, A.E., Anokhin, B.G.

SOV/155-58-5-30/37

TITLE:

Field Effect and Determination of the Energetic Position and
of the Concentration of the Surface States in Germanium

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshyey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye
nauki, 1958, Nr 5, pp 177-182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated the surface conductivity and the field effect in germanium under variation of the surrounding atmosphere. The dependence of the effective mobility on the surface potential is determined from the results of the experiments. The dependence of the surface states on the surface potential is investigated. A comparison of the experimental results with different models of the surface states shows that only a qualitative determination of the energetic position and of the concentration of the surface level is possible by the experiments carried out. The authors state that the concentration of the surface level is smaller by one order near the center of the prohibited zone than in the upper and lower part of the prohibited zone.

The authors thank Professor S.G. Kalashnikov for valuable

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Field Effect and Determination of the Energetic Position and of the Concentration of the Surface States in Germanium suggestions. SOV/155-58-5-30/37

There are 17 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 13 American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1958

✓

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

Yunovich, A. E.

57-28-4-2/39

TITLE:

On the Dependence of the Field Effect in Semiconductors on Frequency (O zavisimosti effekta polya v poluprovodnikakh ot chastyoty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 689-693 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A simple theoretical approximation is examined here and the problem, what conclusions can be drawn from the measurements of the frequency dependence of the field effect in semiconductors is treated. The kinetics of the filling of the surface levels under conditions of the influence of an external electric alternating field upon the semiconductor is examined. It is assumed that a system of surface-levels which is produced by adsorbed atoms and ions exists at the surface of the oxide-film of semiconductors. It is assumed that these levels cause the distortion of the energetic zones near the surface, but that they have no influence upon the kinetics of the fast processes (below $\sim 10^{-3}$ sec). I.e. that the relaxation time of the external surface levels is many times higher than that of the internal ones and that the thickness of the oxide film as

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On the Dependence of the Field Effect in Semiconductors on Frequency

57-28-4-2/39

compared to the screening length in the film is small. It is further assumed that at the separating surface of oxide and semiconductor a type of state with the energy E_t and concentration N_t cm⁻² exists. Thus an electron-semiconductor in which the hole-concentration as compared to the electron-concentration can be disregarded ($n \gg p$) is examined. The zone distortion is assumed in a manner that the hole-concentration can also be disregarded at the surface. The semiconductor-surface is a coat of the condenser on whose metallic plates the charge $dQ = dQ_0 e^{i\omega t}$ (per 1 cm²) is produced. The modification of the electric conductivity of the semiconductor in dependence on the frequency of field-modification is computed for the case where the charge carriers with one sign predominate and where a weak disturbance of equilibrium exists. The equation (13) derived here shows that under the conditions given here, in spite of the disturbance of equilibrium, Boltzmann's equation can be used for the electron-concentration. It is shown that in the case of the application of an external field the potential-modification must be many times smaller than $k T/q$. (k - Boltzmann's constant, T - the absolute temperature, q - charge of an electron). On the other

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57-2E-4-2/39

hand the modification of the field at the surface is only dependent on the modification of potential. The equation (16) for the modification of the entire negative electron-charge δQ_n is obtained. The investigations showed that such an investigation of the frequency-dependence of the field effect can give important information about the properties of the semiconductor-surface. From the field-effect-measurements at high frequency the average mobility μ_{average} of the space charge in the layer can be determined. From the shape of the frequency-dependence of the μ effect the relaxation-time τ_n can be determined. From this, in case that the surface-potential Ψ and the energetic position of the traps are known, the capture cross-section of the electrons by the traps can be determined.

Professor S.G. Kalashnikov gave valuable advices to the author. There are 2 figures and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova,
Card 3/4 Fizicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni

YUNOVICH, A.E.

Kinetics of electron exchange between surface and volume in
germanium. *Fiz. tver. tela* 1 no.6:908-912 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova,
Fizicheskiy fakul'tst, Kafedra fiziki poluprovodnikov.
(Germanium) (Electrons)

66256

SOV/181-1-7-12/21

24(6) 24.7700

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. E.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Field Effect in Semiconductors on Frequency. II

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7, pp 1092-1101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Assuming that current supporters of both signs are present in a semiconductor and on its surface, the dependence of the field effect on frequency is theoretically investigated as well as especially the change of conductivity caused by the influence of an external transversal electric field. A slight disturbance of equilibrium is assumed for which the surface recombination prevails the volume recombination. Besides, the presence of surface states of one type of current supporters is assumed. The solution of the problem was obtained by the following procedure: Formation and solution of Poisson equation; interpretation of the Fermi quasi-level; representation of the conductivity by a Fermi quasi-level; determination of the dependence of the effective mobility on frequency. Investigation results reveal a determination of the dependence of the field effect on frequency by certain eigen-times. The expression found for the effective

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66256

SOV/181-1-7-12/21

On the Dependence of the Field Effect in Semiconductors on Frequency. II

mobility may be used for the proper semiconductors as well as for alloyed semiconductors. It was possible to show that the neglect of secondary supporters in the volume and on the surface of the semiconductor is correct, if the concentration of the supporters is low and if the electronic exchange between the locations of defect and the zones of secondary supporters is lower than between the locations of defect and the zones of the main supporters. The results of the present investigation were discussed with Professor S. G. Kalashnikov. Experiments made by V. L. Bonch-Bruevich are especially mentioned. There are 1 figure and 14 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet,
Kafedra fiziki poluprovodnikov (Moscow State University,
Physics Department, Chair of Physics of Semiconductors) ✓

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

Card 2/2

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik, oty. red.; RZHANOV, A.V., oty. red.; BURSHTEYN, R.Kh., doktor khim. nauk, oty. red.; YUNOVICH, A.E., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Surface characteristics of semiconductors] Poverkhnostnye svoistva poluprovodnikov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 231 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Soveshchaniye po poverkhnostnym svoistvam poluprovodnikov, Moscow, 1961. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Rzhanov).
(Germanium—Electric properties) (Transistors)
(Selenium—Electric properties)

L 17925-63

REF ID: A75831 A75832 A75833 A75834 A75835 A75836

P2-4 13/10/47

ACCESSED BY: AFM 124

5 00 30 12

ADDRESS: Ministry of Defense Information, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

TITLE: Ministry of Defense Information Circular Report on
Soviet Defense Forces (AFM 124) (Circular of the
Ministry of Defense Information, No. 124, dated 10/10/47)

DATE: 10/10/47 (Circular of the Ministry of Defense Information, No. 124, dated 10/10/47)

TOPIC: Information on the Soviet Defense Forces

REF ID: A75831 A75832 A75833 A75834 A75835 A75836
This circular report contains information on the Soviet Defense Forces, including their organization, structure, and activities. It provides details on the various branches of the military, such as the Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Navy. The report also discusses the Soviet Union's defense policies and strategies. It is intended to keep the Ministry of Defense Information informed about the latest developments in the Soviet Defense Forces.

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L 17928-63

ACCESSION NR: AF 3002448

growing field amplitude at $60-2 \times 10^4$ cps is also studied. A band distortion upon the relaxation time: 2.5-3.5 nsec is included. Measuring both the real and the imaginary components is useful; (3) Majority carriers only appear far away from the investigated phenomena; (4) Investigation of the carrier responsible for the injection of electrons into the metal of a conductor bar; (5) Concentration of electrons in the metal. "The authors are sincerely thankful to Prof. Dr. N. N. Kachinskii in the work and discussing the results of Dr. N. N. Kachinskii."

ASSOCIATION: Naukovskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Moscow State University

RECEIVED: 20

20 MAY 1984 (EMR-1)

SIB CCOP: 20

20 MAY 1984 (EMR)

Card 2 of 2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039689

S/0181/64/006/006/1900/1902

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. B.; Yelisayev, P. G.; Nakhodnova, I. A.; Ormont, A. B.; Osadchaya, L. A.; Stuchebnikov, V. N.

TITLE: Radiative recombination in Zn-diffused GaAs p-n junctions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1900-1902

TOPIC TAGS: recombination radiation, radiative recombination, electroluminescence, p n junction, GaAs laser, GaAs diode, semiconductor laser, laser, junction laser, injection laser

ABSTRACT: Recombination radiation from Be-doped GaAs p-n junctions was investigated with a view toward possible laser application of Be-doped GaAs injection diodes. The GaAs with a carrier concentration between $5 \cdot 10^{17}$ and 10^{18} cm^{-3} was diffused with Be in vacuum at 950°C. The junction was about $3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2$. In one of the diodes the junction was 30 μ deep. Two parallel planes were cleaved perpendicular to the junction. The recombination radiation spectra were obtained by injecting carriers with current pulses up to 100 amp. The pulse duration was 1.2 μ sec and the repetition rate was 50 cps.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039689

The recombination spectra at 77K show that the intensity of emission is very similar to that of Zn-doped GaAs diodes. The maximum occurs at 1.47 ev. The line width at half maximum and at a current density of $2.8 \cdot 10^3$ amp/cm² was 0.014 ev. Some narrowing and nonlinear increase of intensity were observed at high current densities. Analysis of current-voltage characteristics and recombination spectra shows that Be is an acceptor impurity. The maximum solubility of Be in GaAs was found to be greater than 10^{18} cm⁻³. Radiative recombination in Be-doped GaAs has a higher degree of probability than in GaAs doped with Zn. Assuming that radiative recombination in Zn-doped GaAs is due to transitions between the conduction band and the acceptor levels, the energy level formed by Be is close to that of Zn in GaAs. The narrowing of the line was believed to be caused by stimulated emission, which fact would indicate the possibility of obtaining laser action in degenerate GaAs doped with Be. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2 / 3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039689

SUBMITTED: 20Jan63

ATD PRESS: 3059

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

Cord 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039693

S/0181/64/006/006/1908/1910

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. Z.; Yeliseyev, P. G.; Ormont, A. B.; Osadchaya, L. A.; Stuchebnikov, V. M.

TITLE: Structure of coherent radiation spectra from GaAs p-n junctions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1908-1910

TOPIC TAGS: GaAs laser, semiconductor laser, laser, junction laser, injection laser, coherent emission, coherent emission spectrum

ABSTRACT: The structure of recombination radiation emitted by GaAs p-n junction lasers operating at 77K was investigated. The diodes were fabricated by diffusion of zinc into GaAs wafers. The carrier concentration of GaAs was about $7 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The carriers were injected by applying current pulses of 8 to 100 amp. The duration of the pulses and the repetition rate were 1.2 μsec and 50 cps, respectively. For different diodes the threshold current density varied between $2.6 \cdot 10^3$ and $11 \cdot 10^3 \text{ amp/cm}^2$. One to three lines, about 2 Å or less wide, appeared near the main emission peak at the threshold current.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039693

As the current density was increased, the number of peaks (all of which appeared in a longwave part of the spectrum 7-35 Å wide) increased to 10-15, and the main peak was shifted into this spectral region. Some overlapping of neighboring lines was observed. The line width at half maximum varied from less than 1 Å to 2.5 Å. The separation between the majority of the adjacent peaks was 3.5 ± 0.7 Å. The intensity of the main peak was highest for diodes with the smallest number of maxima and the least shifting. In such diodes the series resistance determined from the current-voltage characteristics was slightly lower than in other diodes. Such lasers were also characterized by a sudden increase of current at a voltage of about 1.47, and by a thinner p-n transition region. The structure of the emission spectra was explained on the basis of an earlier paper (P. P. Sorokin, J. D. Axe, J. R. Lankard. J. Appl. Phys., 34, 2553, 1963), in which it was shown that spectral components of continuously emitting GaAs lasers correspond to different cavity modes. It was calculated that the diode temperature increased by 5-15K during the duration of the pulse. This was in agreement with the experimentally observed temperature variation. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039693

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64 ATD PRESS: 3059 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88 NO REF Sov: 001 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043356

8/0181/64/006/008/2369/2375

AUTHORS: Yunovich, A. E.; Talat, G. Kh.

TITLE: On the kinetics of the field effect on the surface of silicon

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 2369-2375

TOPIC TAGS: silicon junction, temperature dependence, semiconductor surface, capture cross section, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check experimentally on the applicability of the theory of A. E. Yunovich (Collection "Poverkhnostnye svoystva poluprovodnikov" [Surface Properties of Semiconductors], AN SSSR, Moscow, p. 127, 1962) to surface phenomena on high-resistivity p-type silicon. The preparation of the samples and the test procedure is described. Measurements of the temperature dependence of the field effect has shown

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043356

that in the temperature range 230--300K this dependence agrees with the theoretical assumption that there is only one surface level and large changes in the surface potential. It is shown that a comparison of the experimental data with the theory makes it possible to calculate the concentration of the surface states, their energy, and the hole-capture cross section. The results are analyzed with the aid of a theory that takes into account large changes in the surface potential and electron exchange between the majority carriers and one surface level. In the particular p-type silicon surface investigated, the surface states were found to have an energy $E_t - E_v = 0.78$ eV, a concentration $\sim 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and a hole-capture cross section $\sim 3 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The deviation observed below 230K in the simple dependence of the relaxation time on the temperature can be related with the interaction between the holes and other surface levels. "The authors are grateful to Professor V. S. Vavilov for interest in the work and for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043356

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

YUNOVICH, A.E.; YELISEYEV, P.G.; NAKHODNOVA, I.A.; ORMONT, A.B.; OSADCHAYA, L.A.
STUCHEBNIKOV, V.M.

Radiative recombination in p - n-junctions in GaAs produced
by beryllium diffusion. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1900-1902
Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

YUNOVICH, A.E.; YELISEYEV, P.G.; ORMONT, A.B.; OSADCHAYA, L.A.; STUCHEBNIKOV,
V.M.

Structure of coherent radiation spectra from GaAs p - n-junctions.
Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1908-1910 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

YUNOVICH, A.E.; TALAT, G.Kh.

Kinetics of the field effect on a silicon surface. *Fiz. tver. tela*
6 no.8:2369-2375 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

L 58406-65

ACCESS# : R: AP5017331

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
iversity)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUBJ CAT: V

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 001

ACQ: 197

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963120018-0

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A. S. H. HUANG ET AL.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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L 64152-65

MISSION NR: AP5020743

LOCATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Lomonosov State University, Physics Fac. V1

UBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019888

as did the influence of additional illumination on the Hall effect. The conductivity went through a maximum with increasing light intensity. The maximum saturated current was observed only when the conductivity was lower than 10^{-17} ohm⁻¹ cm⁻² sec⁻¹. It is concluded that the electric conductivity of the material is determined by deep acceptor levels, with the donors and acceptors strongly coupled. The carrier density was 5-8 orders of magnitude lower than the impurity densities, and the

15.07.1986 17:00:00

SESSION ID: AT5020446

DP-00000000

15.07.1986 17:00:00
AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. E.; Ankhim, R. G.; Leysteer, I.

15.07.1986 17:00:00
TITLE: Some electrical properties of the natural surface

15.07.1986 17:00:00
SUBJ: Mezhyuzovskaya nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po poluprovodnikam i poluprovodnikovym ustroystvam (Mezhyuzovskaya nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po poluprovodnikam i poluprovodnikovym ustroystvam). Tomsk, 1986. 15-17 iyunya 1986 g. v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contacts of semiconductors). Tomsk, Izdat. Tomskogo univ., 1986, 22-33

15.07.1986 17:00:00
SUBJ: germanium semiconductor, dendrite, surface, electric property

15.07.1986 17:00:00
ABSTRACT: Surface conductivity and polarization of the natural surface of germanium dendrites as a function of the external field. Some data are obtained on the relationship between the size of the dendrites and the surface conductivity in these dendrites. Specimens of p-germanium with various sizes of dendrites were studied. Two pieces of glass were used to press the specimens of dendrites. Semitransparent tin oxide electrodes were applied to the surface of the glass slide. The external field was applied to these electrodes.

15.07.1986 17:00:00

100-200

AP-DESCR-NMF- AT5620046

coating on the glass. The capacitance of the metal emitters is measured by an ac bridge with an accuracy of 1%. Dendrites are used for studying electrical surface properties in view of the interesting volumetric properties. It is shown that the velocity of surface is high. On the other hand the recombination rate on etched surfaces is approximately 20% (cm/sec). The concentration of fast surface states in the dendrites is greater by an order of magnitude than on the etched surface. The lifetimes of the non-equilibrium current carriers are in regions which correspond to different stages in the growth of the crystals. There is a surface layer about 1-10 μ thick where the lifetime is considerably shorter than in the other regions of the dendrite. The central part of the dendrite is rather free of the non-equilibrium state. It is recommended that future experiments with dendrites should include a check on uniformity in resistivity and lifetime. Original document is available.

AP-TRANSLATION - Novosibirskiy gosudars'tvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova

Card 2/3

112 .-1
ACCESSION NR: AT5020446

State University) YY-15

SUBMITTED: 06Oct64

ENCL: 00

NO RET Sov: 003

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L 5032-66 2NA(k)/FEB/MT 11, 1984 2/2/86(k)/Dkt
ACCESSION NR: AP5021358

TR 111

621 P

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, P. G.; Yunevich, A. E.

TITLE: The production of semiconductor lasers by cleavage

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimental'noi fiziki

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor lasers; semiconductors; cleavage

ABSTRACT: Cleavage shearing is being used to produce lasers from semiconductor crystals. It is shown that the basic advantages offered by using the shearing method are encountered during the application of this production method of certain peculiarities of crystalline silicon, the diffusion direction. The experimental results obtained by the authors have been published earlier. "The authors thank Yu. S. Vaynshteyn, Poltoratskiy L. A., Osadchey, V. M., Stukhinskaya, A. V. for useful discussions and help during the study." Caro 1 2

1-363-466

ACCESSION NR: AP502135A

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakultet MGU (Physics Faculty, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 10 July 64 ENCL: 6a

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

6/15
Card 2/2

ACC NF: AP5006844

AUTHOR: Ormont, A. B., Faltoratskiy, I. A., Vinogradov, V.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moskovskiy Universitet)

TITLE: Low-current radiative recombination at the pn junction

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1976, p. 1671

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, gallium arsenide, radiation, beryllium, zinc, pn junction, emission spectrum, energy

ABSTRACT: The authors compare the low-current radiative recombination produced by diffusion of boron and zinc with that produced by diffusion of ^{106}Ru or ^{107}Ru . The maximum of the J(RA) and power and current densities of the recombination showed maxima with energies of 1.25 to 1.35 eV. The positions of these maxima depend on the dopant concentration in the intrinsic layer. The method used for profiling the pn junction is discussed.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6006844

peak is a linear function of the total concentration of the impurity. The relationship is found between the concentration of the impurity and the results, in the Pavillon form. I would like your assistance with the experiments.

SUB CODE: 20, 69 / SUBM DATE: 18-1-65

Card 2/2

L 31162-66 EWT(1)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AP6006813 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/G02/C353/0355
35
53
B

AUTHOR: Kul'sreshta, A. P.; Yunovich, A. E.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: High-voltage current oscillations in a GaAs semi-insulator 2144/55
27-27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 353-355

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, semiconductor material, thermal excitation, electromagnetic oscillation

ABSTRACT: Persistent current oscillations were observed in p-gallium arsenide semi-insulators at high voltages during studies of thermally stimulated currents in these crystals. The oscillations were observed throughout the entire temperature interval from 77 to 350°K. These oscillations show up in the negative section of the current-voltage characteristic when the electric field intensity reaches a threshold value of approximately 200 v/cm. The oscillations were sinusoidal, sawtoothed or of a more complex relaxation type. Curves for the amplitude as a function of voltage first show an increase, and then a reduction to zero with a strong increase in

Card 1/2

II 31162-66

ACC NR: AP6006813

current. The period of the oscillations varies from a few dozen microseconds to hundreds of milliseconds depending on the temperature, the applied field, and the intensity and spectral composition of the incident light. Measurements showed that the distribution of the electric field along the specimen is weakly nonhomogeneous in the case of weak fields and strongly nonhomogeneous in fields close to the oscillation threshold. The maximum field was always observed at the anode with an increase in field intensity at the cathode also, although not as strong. The strong region of the field close to the anode was especially sensitive to light. The maximum amplitude was observed at an energy of approximately 1.23 ev which corresponds to a wavelength of a little greater than one micron. The oscillations are associated with the same traps which are responsible for thermally stimulated currents. In conclusion the authors take this occasion to express their sincere gratitude to V. S. Vavilov for valuable consultation. They also thank V. A. Goryunov for assistance with this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OFH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 45327-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWT(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/NW/JG/AT
ACC MRI AP6026678 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2330/2335

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Nakhodnova, I. A.; Silin', A. R.; Yunovich, A. E.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Radiative recombination of GaSb p-n junctions obtained by crystal pulling from a melt

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2330-2335

TOPIC TAGS: gallium antimonide, single crystal growing, recombination spectrum, crystal donor, crystal impurity, p-n junction

ABSTRACT: P-n junctions in single crystals of GaSb were obtained by growing a crystal on a seed containing a donor (Te) (or acceptor) impurity from a melt alloyed with an acceptor (Zn, Cd) (or respectively donor) impurity. The crystals were grown in a hydrogen atmosphere. The seeds were oriented along the direction <111>. Primary attention is devoted to the dependence of the radiative recombination spectra on the concentration of impurities in the area of the p-n junction and on the injection level. In particular, low excitation levels (current density of about 1 A/cm^2) were investigated. The dependence of energy at the emission spectral peak on the voltage across the p-n junction was observed at small currents and large concen-

Card 1/2

L 45327-66
ACC NR: AP6026678

trations of impurities. This dependence is apparently due to the tunnel effect, including electron transitions to the "tail" of the density curve of the states of the conduction band. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 27Dec65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

ACC. NR: AP6015490 (N) IJP(6) AT/JD/JG
SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1608/1612 55
AUTHOR: Angelova, L. A.; Vavilov, V. S.; Yunevich, A. E. 47
ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) B
TITLE: Radiative recombination in GaP during excitation by electric current and by electron beam
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1608-1612
TOPIC TAGS: gallium base alloy, semiconductor research, radiative recombination, gallium arsenide
ABSTRACT: Single crystals of GaP grown non-stoichiometrically with an electron concentration of $1 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and a mobility of $126 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}$ were excited by a 75 kev electron beam. The spectra of these non-alloyed *n*-type crystals were recorded by a ZMR-3 spectrophotograph and a FEU-28 photomultiplier. Radiative recombination at 77 and 150K was investigated in the current density range $7 \cdot 10^{-3} < j < 6 \text{ a/cm}^{-2}$. The excitation level was $2 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3} < g < 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$. Within the limits of the measurement errors, the obtained phonon energy values coincided with data obtained by other researchers, e. g., $LO = 0.049 \pm 0.002 \text{ ev}$, $AC = 0.014 \pm 0.002 \text{ ev}$. Specimens of GaP obtained by epitaxial growing of GaP and GaAs with an electron concentration of $1.7 \cdot 10^{18}$

Cord 1/2

L 06304-67

ACC NR: AP6015490

and $3.6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ were also examined at 77°K. In the 5500-9500 Å range, a broad spectrum with a maximum at 7200-7300 Å was obtained. Compared to the material obtained from the melt, the radiative intensity of epitaxially grown GaP was smaller by approximately two orders of magnitude. Data obtained from a microscopic analysis of luminescent diodes prepared from alloyed GaP showed that the life span of holes injected in the n-range is $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ sec. The work on electron excitation of GaP was carried out in the Laboratory of Semiconductors of FIAN. The authors thank G. P. Golubev, V. S. Mash-takov and E. L. Nol'le of the laboratory for assisting in the work. The authors also thank A. Ya. Nashel'skiy, V. P. Maslov and A. V. Lishina for making the specimens available and G. N. Galkin for his assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. 8

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *gpl*

ACC-NR: AP6037055

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/051/005/1292/1305

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. E.; Ormont, A. B.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: On tunnel radiative recombination in p-n transitions

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966,
1292-1305

TOPIC TAGS: pn transition, radiative recombination, recombination radiation, tunnel effect

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of interband radiative recombination in a strong electric field of a p-n transition was investigated for the case when the electrons and holes penetrate the potential barrier as the result of the tunnel effect. Luminescent diodes made of GaAs, InP, and GaSb semiconductors were used for the investigation. For these specimens the maximum of the valence band and the minimum of the conduction band are in the center of the Brillouin zone and the optical interband transitions proceed with the conservation of quasimomentum. The concentration of carriers in the initial semiconductors was $(1 \text{ to } 2) \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The thickness of the space-charge layer in selected diodes was 300 to 600 Å. The characteristic area of the p-n junction was $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$. The radiation intensity I as a function of quantum energy E and applied voltage U was calculated for a uniform field and simple parabolic bands.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6037055

The occupation probability of states in a semiconductor which has degenerated on both sides of the p-n junction was considered. An experimental investigation was made of the emission band $I(\hbar\omega)$ associated with the tunnel effect for p-n transitions in GaAs, GaSb, and InP. The position of the emission band peak ($\hbar\omega$) varied with voltage in a manner which had been predicted by the theory. The discrepancy between the experimental data and the calculations is attributed to the participation of the "tails" of the state density and local centers in tunnel recombination; the excess current in tunnel diodes is attributed to a similar cause. The author thanks V. L. Bonch-Bruevich, V. S. Vavilov, and L. V. Keldysh for discussing the results and for their advice; E. A. Poltoratskiy and V. M. Stuchebnikov for the GaAs diodes; A. R. Silin' for the GaSb diodes; and P. G. Yeliseyev and I. Ismailov for the InP diodes. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27May66/ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 017/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6036992

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3383/3386

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, P. G.; Ismailov, I.; Ormont, A. B.; Yunovich, A. E.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Spontaneous radiative recombination in InP p-n junctions at low currents

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3383-3386

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, phosphide, pn junction, radiative recombination, emission spectrum, volt ampere characteristic, tunnel effect, line shift, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the emission spectra and the volt-ampere characteristics of diffusion p-n junctions in InP at 9, 77, and 300K, at current densities up to 10^2 a/cm². Data are presented on the emission of strongly doped InP p-n junctions at a weak injection level, and the presence of several emission bands as demonstrated, including one which is undoubtedly connected with the "diagonal" tunneling of electrons through the p-n junction, similar to that occurring in GaAs diodes. The samples were made from large-block polycrystals of InP, doped with tellurium, and the p-n junctions were produced by diffusion of zinc at 750C. Two groups of samples were prepared, with slightly different volt-ampere characteristics. The emission spectra exhibited three bands, connected with the different transitions which are tentatively identified. The widths of the emission lines are estimated and

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036992

the temperature dependence of the line shift is given. One of the bands is connected with "diagonal" tunneling occurring at small forward bias on the junction (from 0.9 to 1.3 volts at 77K). With increasing voltage (1.35 - 1.40), a strong emission band appears with quantum energy much smaller than the width of the forbidden band, which predominates at high excitation levels and depends little on the current. In addition at 1.2 - 1.4 v a weak band appears, due to radiative transitions to a deep level, with a quantum energy near 1.0 ev. All these processes are similar to those described in the literature for GaAs diodes. The authors thank A. Ya. Nashel'skiy and S. V. Yakobson for supplying the InP crystals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19May66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 17925-63

BWT(1)/BMO(k)/BDS

APFIC/ACD/NSD-3/18

ACCESSION SF: AD300244

3-1978

AUTHOR: Yamashita, A. E.

TITLE: Kinetics of surface phenomena in p-type semiconductors. I. Surface conductivity. Report at the Conference on Surface and Interface of Electrochemistry, AM-ICSE, Moscow, 1977.

SOURCE: Poverkhnostnye svyazivayushie poluprovodniki. 1977, 1.

TYPE: P(0.01) semiconductor, semiconductors, surface, conductivity, potential.

ABSTRACT: A theory of kinetics of the surface phenomena in p-type n-type semiconductors is proposed. It is shown that when surface phenomena are described by the theory of surface conductivity, a linear conductivity-timing relation is obtained, which is not the case for the charge layer; in addition the theory is based on the theory of the charge layer. A new method is suggested for determining the surface potential by the field effect. The technique is described.

Card 1 of

L 17925-63
SUBJECT: SRI: ATPL0947

"combination of surface station and airborne information with orbital data with high probability identifies the target as a 'missile launching area' or 'missile launching range,'" Cruz, said in a report.

DOE: (1) DOE (2) DOE (3) DOE
State: DOE M.

DOE: DOE (1) DOE (2) DOE (3) DOE
State: DOE M.

Card 2

YUNOVICH, B. M.

O differentsirovaniu absolyutno additivnykh funktsii mnogochestv. DAN, 30 (1941), 112-114.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947

edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

L 35054-65 ENC(j)/ENT(a)/ENT(b)/EPB/ENP(t)/ENR(b) Pr-4 6-
ACCESSION NR: AP5008519 56/56 S/0247 100

AUTHOR: Yunovich, E. M.; Salov, B. S.

TITLE: A method for preparing liquid oxygen or nitrogen from air
No. 169082

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1956.

TOPIC TAGS: liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for preparing oxygen or nitrogen from air by a medium pressure process, using the method of compression and expansion of the air. The expansion takes place in the compressed-gas turbodynamo until the pressure of the upper fraction nitrogen is reached. The product is taken off after the first stage at the pressure of 100

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Feb61

ENCL: 00

NO REP RPT: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

YUNOVICH, I. M.

Technological and economic substantiation of the plan according
to the growth of labor productivity by basic factors. Vest.
mashinostr. 42 no.12:74-77 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Labor productivity)

SANKIN, D.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SEMINOV, S.I., kand. ekon. nauk;
BEREZNOY, N.I., kand. ekon. nauk; ZHDANOV, A.I., kand.
ekon. nauk; GORCHAKOV, A.A., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, V.V., inzh.;
YUNOVICH, I.M., inzh.; RYVKIN, A.S., inzh.; KOVRIGIN, V.V.,
ekonomist; DIDENKO, S.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SANDOMIRSKIY,
A.T., ekonomist; GONCHARENKO, B.L., kand. ekon. nauk; KOTOV,
V.F., inzh.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I., red.

[Handbook for the economist and planner in an industrial
enterprise] Spravochnik ekonomista i planovika promyshlen-
nogo predpriatiia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 698 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

YUNOVICH, L. and EYVAZOV, B. A.

"Concerning the Application of Radicactive Phosphorus in Dermatology" a report presented at the Transcaucasian Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, 28-31 Oct 55.

Sum. No. 1047, 31 Aug 56

YUNOVICH, L.K.

BYVAZOV, B.A.; YUNOVICH, L.K.

Cure of some chronic skin diseases with hydrosulfide water from
a spring in the Stalin district of Baku. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 10
no. 12: 885-891 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbayd-
zhanskoy SSR A. I. Karayevym.
(Baku--Mineral waters) (Skin--Diseases)

KAZAKOV, N.I., gornyy tekhnik; YUNOVICH, M.I., gornyy inzh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, Yu.I., gornyy inzh.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOV, Yu.A., gornyy inzh.; KURBATOV, A.K., gornyy inzh.

Study of the operation of a hydraulic hoist in the "Balkina-Ventilyatsionnaya" Mine. Gor. zhur. no.6:43-47 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Leninogorskoye shakhtostroyupravleniye (for Kazakov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for Yunovich, Kudryavtsev).
3. Institut gornogo dela im. Skochinskogo, Moskva (for Smoldyrev, Markov, Kurbatov).

(Leninogorsk region (East Kazakhstan Province)—Mine hoisting)

YUNOVICH, N.M.

A friend of science. Zdorov'e 3 no.3:20-21 Nr. '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(GOR'KII, MAKSIM, 1868-1936)

YUNOVICH, E.M.

AUTHOR: Yunovich, E.M., Consulting Engineer 67-6-22/23

TITLE: Reply to Enquiries Made by the Reader, Comrade Yachmennik, Groznyy
(Otvety chitatelyam Tov. Yachmenniku g. Groznyy)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1957, Nr 6, pp. 43-43 (USSR)
Received: April 7, 1958

ABSTRACT: The reader reports that he is in charge of an oxygen station "KG-30", which is able to produce 50 l liquid air or nitrogen daily in winter, and only about 20 l in summer; the quantity in demand is, however, 120 l per day; in reply to the question whether the existing plant can be reconstructed in order to be able to meet existing demands, the reader is recommended to provide for a device for additional air cooling. The following two possibilities exist: 1.) To make use of the ammonia- or Freon cooling plant for 20-30° C, which requires a reconstruction of the heat exchange system. 2.) The application of a piston "Detanders" (an engine driven by compressed gas). This supplementary device is produced by the "Uralkompressor" works, and no special reconstruction is necessary in order to connect it to the aforementioned existing plant. The efficiency may be increased up to 60 nm³/h, if the plant

Card 1/2

Reply to Enquiries Made by the Reader, Comrade Yachmennik,
Groznyy.

67-6-22/23

works on the basis of the high pressure principle. At a pressure of 200 atmospheres excess pressure the production of 20-25 l/h liquid oxygen or 15 l/h liquid air or nitrogen would be possible by means of this combination. The necessary work can be carried out by the station's own staff (without the help of specialists). The necessary instructions are available from "Giprokislorod" (Moscow, Zh-4, Ulyanovka 49). There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YUNOVIDOV, A.P. (Shchuchinsk, Kokchetavskaya obl.)

Ice packs. Priroda 51 no.12;123-124 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Virgin Territory—Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

YUNOVIDOV, A. P.

Forest Ecology

On the knowledge of intraspecies interaction
in the forest. Les. khoz. 5 no. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

YONOVILLE, N.Y.
A. YONOVILLE

"Reciprocal relationships within the species in forests." Page 36. (A. YONOVILLE
ROMANO-SOVINKICE. SERIA SILVICULTURA-INDUSTRIAL LEADERI SI A MASTIL. Seria A, 1953,
v. 3, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1953, Bucuresti.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessories, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10.
Oct. 1953, Uncl.

YUNOVIDOV, A. P.

Yunovidow, A. P.

"Material on the study of the biology of common pine under the conditions of the mountainous forests of the Kokchetav upland." Min Higher Education USSR, Kazakh State Agricultural Inst. Alma-Ata, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

Soi Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

YUNGVIDOV, A.P.

Interrelations between the forest and the steppe in the northern part of the penplain of Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur. 48 no.2:240-245 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva,
g. Shchuchinsk Kokchetavskoy oblasti.
(Kokchetav Province—Forest ecology) (Kokchetav Province—Steppes)

YUNOVOV, P. S., and MUSHIN, V. G., FEDOTOV, A. I., SHARABRIN, I. G.

Vet in Research Laboratories (Diagnosis), Moscow, 1953

YUNSHALIYEV, B.M.

3-10-4/30

AUTHOR: Yunsaliyev, B.M., Professor, Rector of the Kirghiz State University

TITLE: The Scientific Potential of Kirghiz Vuzes is Increasing.
(Rastut nauchnyye sily vuzov Kirgizii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 10, pp 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the development of the educational system in Kirghizia during the post-revolutionary period. In 1914/15 there were only 107 schools and 7,000 pupils. By 1928/29 this figure had increased to 547 schools and 47,500 pupils.

A series of educational institutions was created. The most important of these is the Kirghiz University, opened in 1951, which has 7 faculties: physico-mathematics, biology, philology, history, geography, economics and juris-prudence, and foreign languages. It has a student body of 2,500. Scientific-pedagogic cadres for 17 specialties are trained here. The university has 32 chairs and 240 teachers, of whom 94 are professors or dotsents. The author mentions some famous names such as: K.K. Yudakhin, B.D. Dzhamger-chinov, and I.G. Druzhinin (Regular members of the Kirghiz

Card 1/5

The Scientific Potential of Kirghiz Vuzes is Increasing

3-10-4/30

SSR Academy of Sciences); G.A. Yevtushenko and K.K. Sartbayev (Member-correspondents of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences); professor F.A. Turdakov (Doctor of Biological Sciences); professor O.L. Vaynshteyn (Doctor of Historical Sciences); professor F.I. Frankl (Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences); professor M.S. Dzhunusov (Doctor of Philosophy) and professor M.I. Yefimov. A number of chairs conduct scientific research work. The mathematicians headed by dotsent Ya.V. Bykov devote special attention to the theory of integro-differential equations. The chair of physics headed by professor F.I. Frankl investigates problems of gas dynamics. The theory of equations of mathematical physics, hydrodynamics of hydro-plants etc. were dealt with by the dotsents L.V. Tuzov, K. Chadayev, R. Usubakunov, L.A. Spektorov. Investigations relating to the exploitation of Kirghiz natural resources are conducted by the geographic section. There are also famous historians such as professor B.D. Dzamgerchinov; the dotsents B.E. Elebayev, A.Kh. Khanasov; the candidates of sciences K. Usenbayev, S.I. Il'yasov, A.A. Arzymatov, Sh.K. Kyadrov and others. The chair of the Kirghiz Language is headed by professor K.K. Yudakin, while professors I.A. Batmanov and K.K. Sartbayev and dotsent

Card 2/5

The Scientific Potential of Kirghiz Vuzes is Increasing

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Dzhakubov are working on Kirghiz grammar. On the whole there are 120 scientific themes treated at this university. Great attention is devoted to the training of Kirghizes. More than 30 candidates of sciences were trained during the last 5 - 6 years. K. Chadayeva was the first Kirghiz woman to defend a dissertation for candidate of physical and mathematical sciences.

The Kirghiz Institute of Agriculture imeni Skryabin, another important vuz in this republic has 5 faculties: agronomy, zoology-veterinary, agrotechnics, hydromelioration, and mechanization and electrification of agriculture. The institute has 1,560 students, 27 chairs and more than 100 professors, dotsents and teachers. The author mentions some important personalities such as A.A. Volkova (Regular member of the KSSR Academy of Sciences); M.N. Luchikhin (Member-correspondent of the same Academy and of VASKhNIL); the professors A.P. Kil'chevskiy, D.Ya. Mikhaylov, A.Ya. Pankratov, S.I. Ivanov; the dotsents A.A. Aldashov, Kh.B. Bekbulatov, B.B. Bukanbayev.

The Kirghiz Medical Institute, founded in 1939, has 200 professors, dotsents and teachers, 1,750 students, and 3 faculties. The author mentions some well known medical

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scientists among the teaching staff such as member-correspondent of the Academy of Medical Sciences and regular member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences I.K. Akhunbayev; member-correspondent of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences K. Ryskulova; the professors B.F. Malyshov, A.L. Brudnyy, M.E. Vol'skiy, I.M. Klavdiyenko; professor A.N. Kruglov, a surgeon; and the dotsents S.P. Daniyarov, Z.I. Igemberdiyev, I.A. Sherov, A.A. Aydaraliyev, A.F. Yakovlev, V.A. Isabayeva, N. Bulatova and M.T. Nanayeva. There are 15 clinics attached to the chairs of this institute.

The Frunze Polytechnic Institute is continuously expanding, where 1,050 engineers are being trained in 4 faculties (Mining-geology, construction engineering, mechanical engineering and technology). Evening courses were organized where 200 students, working in industrial enterprises, are trained.

The Pedagogic Institute imeni Frunze is an important institution, which in 1941 already had a students' body of 1,540 persons and 16 chairs. Research work on Kirghiz fauna, flora and problems connected with biology and natural sciences are being carried out at this institute. The author mentions dotsent D.P. Stepanenko, professor G.A. Yevtushenko

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and dotsent A.G. Golovkova as members of its staff.

The Kirghiz Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was opened in 1943.

A pedagogic institute for female teachers, where 728 girls are being trained, graduated in 1956/57 245 teachers. The Institute of Physical Culture was founded in 1955.

As a result of the cultural development, the Khirgiz higher educational institutes graduated during the last 25 years a total of 22,000 qualified specialists including 17,400 teachers, more than 2,000 physicians, more than 2,000 agronomists. Kirghizia's 10 vuzes have on their teaching staffs 45 doctors and 390 candidates of sciences and a student body of 14,000 students.

ASSOCIATION: Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kirgiz State University)

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